AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method for determining an increased risk of heart disease in a mammalian subject, comprising (a) contacting a bodily fluid sample with an antibody specific for amino acid sequence LAVMSVDLGSESM of ~~an~~ oxygen related protein 150 (ORP150) comprising SEQ ID NO: 2 in order to detect the level of ORP150 in the bodily fluid sample, and (b) comparing the level of ORP150 in the bodily fluid sample with the level of ORP150 that is indicative of the absence of heart disease, the level of ORP that is indicative of the absence of heart disease being (a) the level of ORP150 from one or more mammalian subjects free from heart disease, or (b) a previously determined reference range for ORP150 in mammalian subjects free from heart disease.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein heart disease is the result of heart failure, chronic heart failure, coronary artery disease, ischaemic cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction artherosclerosis, ischaemic stroke, aortic aneurysm, or peripheral vascular disease.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bodily fluid is plasma.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the method comprises an immunoassay.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the immunoassay is a lateral flow immunoassay.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the immunoassay is a flow-through immunoassay.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody specific for ORP150 is a monoclonal antibody.

8-15. (Canceled)

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the level of ORP150 is monitored periodically.

17-21. (Canceled)

22. (Withdrawn) A method for evaluating survival rate in event of myocardial infarction in a mammalian subject by contacting a bodily fluid sample with an antibody specific for an oxygen related protein 150 (ORP150) comprising SEQ ID NO: 2 and an antibody specific for N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (N-BNP) in order to detect the levels of ORP150 and N-BNP in the bodily fluid sample, whereby the relative levels of ORP150 and N-BNP are used in combination to evaluate survival rate in event of myocardial infarction.

23. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 22, wherein the relative levels of ORP150 and N-BNP are used in combination to produce a prognostic index to evaluate survival rate in event of myocardial infarction.

24. (Withdrawn) A method for evaluating survival rate in event of unstable angina in a mammalian subject by contacting a bodily fluid sample with an antibody specific for an oxygen related protein 150 (ORP150) comprising SEQ ID NO: 2 and an antibody specific for N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (N-BNP) in order to detect the levels of ORP150 and N-BNP in the bodily fluid sample, whereby the relative levels of ORP150 and N-BNP are used in combination to evaluate survival rate in event of unstable angina.

25. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 24, wherein the relative levels of ORP150 and N-BNP are used in combination to produce a prognostic index to evaluate survival rate in event of unstable angina.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising measuring the level in the bodily fluid sample of a second marker indicative of heart disease.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the second marker is a natriuretic peptide.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the level of the second marker is compared with a level of the second marker which is indicative of the absence of heart disease.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the level of the natriuretic peptide is compared with the level of the natriuretic peptide that is indicative of the absence of heart disease is the level of the natriuretic peptide from one or more mammalian subjects free

from heart disease, or a previously determined reference range for the natriuretic peptide in mammalian subjects free from heart disease.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the level of the second marker is measured by contacting the sample with an antibody specific for the second marker in order to detect the level of the second marker in the bodily fluid sample.